NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

ALEXANDRIA MORE QUIET. EGYPTIANS STARVING-CAIRO DESERTED BY EURO

PEANS-THE PORTE AND THE CONFERENCE-ACTION BY THE FRENCH CHAMBER. The situation in Egypt remains practically unchanged. The soldiers of Arabi Pacha while on their retreat robbed the inhabitants of the villages, and the latter are now starving. Twenty Germans are the only Europeans remaining in Cairo. The reply of the Porte to the identical note of the Powers regarding the sending of Turkish troops to Egypt has been drafted, but has not yet received the Sultan's sanction. The position of Germany and the Powers, other than England and France, on the Egyptian question is out-

NEWS AND RUMORS FROM EGYPT. ARABI TALKING OF MARCHING ON ALEXANDRIA-

been voted by the French Chamber.

lined. The credit for naval preparations has

PHASES OF THE SITUATION. LONDON, July 20,-The Alexandria correspondent of The Times telegraphs as follows:

"Although severity is necessary for the purpose of reestablishing order, I believe that the actual executions do not exceed eight and the total number of killed twenty. Arabi Pacha talks of advancing upon Alexandria on Thursday. This is improbable, but it is possible that he will enter Ramleh. An American artillery officer has expressed the opinion that the immense superiority of the marine artillery employed in the bombardment practically leaves the question of the relative power of land and marine artillery unaffected. A wall fell to-day on a carriage containing four persons, all of whom were killed."

The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch

"Arabi Pacha proposes to kill all the Turks in Egypt. He says as there are not many throats to cut it is better to cut them now. A lew American and German sailors are still at their respective Con plates, but with this exception the city is held by the English. General Alison has made a reconnoissance in the direction of Arabi's samp in order to see what better ground might be thosen for our front, as we are unable to see more than two yards from the present Arabi has steam launches on the Mahmou-leeh Canal, bringing him provisions. and this probably explains why he has not cut the canal. Arabi has shot Egyptians sent out by the English to get horses.

'It is stated that the foreign Consuls intend to demand compensation for damage done their property by the Arabs firing houses, alleging that had troops been landed soon after the bombardment no houses would have been burned. I possess copies of telegrams showing that Dervisch Pacha had been in communication with Arabi up to the moment of his departure. All available railroad employes are being collected, and everything betokens an early initiative on our part. General Roberts is reported to have landed at Suez. Reports come from Cairo that Arabi sent a party of soldiers to pillage the capital, but the commander there executed

them."

The Daily Newe has the following dispatch from Alexandria; "Arabi Pacha has ordered the mudirs to pay taxes to him for war purposes. Two large fires broke out to-day in opposite quarters of the town, evidently started by incendiaries. The manager of the water-works has ordered that the old Roman wells throughout the town be emptied, cleansed, and refilled with water, the water supply being completely at Arabi's mercy. Laborers are scarce and the work will probably take three weeks. Considerable progress having been made in clearing the ruins from the roadways, the Khelive was enabled to drive through the town to-day."

London, July 19.—The correspondent of The Daily

LONDON, July 19 .- The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Alexandria says: "I drove yesterday nine miles along the line of Arabi Pacha's retreat, and passed several villages, the people in which are starving. The soldiers robbed them of everything. The entire route is lined with dead horses and with tarriages. It is reported that the Bedouins haed the soldiers during their retreat, killing 200

A dispatch to The Times from Alexandria says: "The conduct of the Khedive causes much surprise. He has, for the last few days, allowed several per sons to be at the palace who are well known to have been intimately connected with Arabi Pacha. The Khedive apparently trusts them; but it may be e is endeavoring to get them thoroughly in his

ALEXANDRIA, July 19 .- No Europeans remain in

ALEXANDRIA, July 19.—No Europeans remain in Cairo, except twenty Germans, who refuse to leave the city. The Consul who was killed at Zagazig was the Italian Consul. The Eastern Telegraph Company's hand line between Suez and Alexandria. Is intact to within sixteen miles of Alexandria. Suez is quiet. The town is deserted.

Dervisch Pacha and his suite started for Constantinople this morning. A telegram from the Porte for Dervisch Pacha arrived here shortly after he left the city. Admiral Seymour sent after him, but the efforts to stop the yacht were unsuccessful.

M. de Lesseps has arrived in Alexandria. He had an interview with the Khedive to-day. The chief difficulty in restoring order continues to arise through the quarrelsoine conduct of the Greeks. The hatred of them shown by the Arabs is intense. Lord Charles Beresford is taking every precaution against an outbreak. He has issued a notice that he will make no distinction between Europeans and natives.

The Custom House has been represed.

hatives.

The Custom House has been reopened.
There is great satisfaction at the Palace at the departure of Dervisch Pacha. The officials ascribe much of the present evil to his intrigues. He is suspected of communicating with the rebels during

ARABPS DEFENCE OF HIS CONDUCT. LONDON, July 19 .- A dispatch from Constantinople to The Times says: "According to a communication received here, Arabi Pacha maintains that the bombardment of Alexandria was a hostile act to Egypt, and contrary to the rights of the Sultan; and that he was fully justified by law and by the decision of the Council of Ministers in replying to the British fire. The Khedive, he argues, in accepting English soldiers as a body-guard, has shown that he considered the Egyptian Army as

enemies. By international and sacred law, he says, he has the right and the duty to defend the coun-try; and the Khedive's order to suspend military preparations is analogous to the order of the Ray of preparations is analogous to the order of the Bey of Tunis at the time of the French invasion.

ALEXANDRIA, July 19.—That Arabi Pacha has been greatly encouraged by British inaction is made manifest by his activity. His patrois have penetrated within five miles of the city walls. The Paiace officials are con' qually asking "when we are going to act against him."

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

London, July 19 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Financial Secretary of the War Office, said that efficient precautions had been taken to protect Port Said. Ismailia and Suez, but he could not enter into de-

Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, said that the identical note of the Powers to the Porte regarding the dispatch of Turkish troops to Egypt was still unanswered.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19 .- The reply of the Porte to the identical note of the Powers has been Brafted, but has not yet received the Sultan's sanction. The statement that the Sultan had already tetermined to reject the proposal of the Conference or Turkish occupation of Egypt was wholly prema-

THE DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER. Paris, July 19.—In his statement in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, M. de Freycinet, the Prime ster, said that whenever any step for the proestion of the canal was on the point of being taken

should submit a project for a special credit. M. Gambetta, in his remarks last night, said he thought it beneath the dignity of a great Nation to Scept a mere police mission. France, he said, should intervene in the Egyptian question, as far as

THE TROUBLES IN THE EAST. is required by her own interests, in favor of the Enropean concert.

M. Clemenceau, Radical, replied to the remarks of M. Gambetta. He contended that the National party in Egypt must be taken into account.

The credit for naval preparations was finally voted by 340 in favor to 66 against.

THE POSITION OF GERMANY DEFINED. BERLIN, July 19 .- The Cologne Gazette and The Berlin North German Gazette print articles on the Egyptian question which are regarded as directly "inspired," and as representing not only the policy of Germany out that of the other Powers, except England and France. The articles state that the Egyptian question will only be ripe for Germany after the Western Powers have come to a mutual understanding to apply for the assent of Europe. In view of the general need of peace England may rely upon support on all sides in her endeavor to bring about a settlement of the question, especially it she strictly adheres to the role of defender of her just interests.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

LONDON, July 19 .- The Daily Telegraph says: The ships of the reserve squadron have been ordered to return to their several stations. This is regarded as an indication that the emergency, as far as regards a demand upon the navy, has

"A whole army corps has been mobilized at Alderthe troops at Portsmouth, Southampton and Liverpool if necessary."

The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the refu-

The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the refugees from Egypt in Malta only amounts to £3,000. The Governor has written to the Lord Mayor that £30,000 is necessary.

London, July 20.—The Daily News learns that if the Government consider it necessary to bring troops from India to Egypt they will ask the sanction of Parliament therefor.

A dispatch from Athens says that a number of refugees are preparing to return to Egypt.

The British corvettes Tourmaline and Carysfort and the transport Rhosina have left Cyprus for Egypt.

POLITICAL NEWS.

GREENBACK-LABOR CANDIDATES.

ALBANY, July 19 -The National Greenbacks Labor State Convention to-day adopted a piatform reaf firming the one adopted by the Convention at Chicago June 9, 1880, condemning the railroads for their conduc during the strikes, as well as the penal code and the prison system of the State, demanding that incorporate capital should be restricted in power, that all public officers should be elected instead of appointed, public officers should be elected instead of appointed, that the thirteen specific demands made by the Science Hall Committee were to be approved, and declaring the party to be the original anti-monopoly party of the country. Epenetus Howe was nominated for Governor on the first batiot. James Allen, of Brooklyn, was nominated Lieutenant-Governor; S. J. Mcl'arlin, of Niagara Country, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals; S. J. Mc Donald, of Glen's Fails, for Congressman-at-Large.

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 19 .- The majority of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held here to morrow, have arrived, and the indications are that there will be a large attendance. The ticket has been almost lost sight of in the contest for the chairmanship of the State Central and Executive Com A fight is being made against John G. Thompson for Angit is being made against John G. Toompeon for chairman and, incidentally, against Thurman and Pendleton, by the Young Democracy, who are pushing J. H. Fariey, of Cleveland, for the chairman-hip. The movement is said to look to the advancement of John W. Bookwalter and H. B. Payne. Each side is claiming that it with have a majority in the committee, which will be selected in the morning. J. W. Newman seems to have the load for Secretary of State.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

CHICAGO, July 19 .- The indications are that the Greenbackers and Republicans in the XVIIIth Illi-nois District (Mr.Morrison's) will unite upon a candidate and carry the district. The Republican State Central Committee to-day elected A. M. Jones chairman, and Daniel Shepard secretary. Personally, these gentlemen are Staiwarts and partisans of General Logan.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 19 .- L. H. Weller, Greenbacker, is out as an independent candidate in the 1Vth Iowa Congressional District. Sr. Louis, July 19.—At Springfield, Mo., yesterday the

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 19.-R. H. M. Davidson was renominated for Congress from the 1st District by the Democratic Convention here to day. St. Paul, Minn., July 19.—The 1Vth District Republican Convention, held here to-day, nominated W. D. Washburn for Congressman.

THE GEORGIA DEMOCRATS.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 19 .- It was proposed to inate A. H. Stephens for Governor by acciamation, but the proposition was withdrawn, and Mr. Stephen-and A. O. Bacon were put in nomination. The Conven and A. O. Bacon were put in nomination. The Co-tion adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

EASTERN PROHIBITIONISTS.

Boston, July 19 .- The Prohibitionists of Massachusetts propose to put a separate ticket in the field next fall, and have issued a call for a State Conven-tion to be held in Boston on Wednesday, August 9.

THE TEXAS DEMOCRATS. GALVESTON, Tex., July 19 .- The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated John Ireland for Governor.

SENATOR HILL'S ILLNESS.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 19 .- Mr. Hill's physicions say that he may live three months at the outside, but may die at almost any moment. On Monday he was forced again to use the tube in taking his food, but yes terday and to-day took it naturally. He is kept very quiet at his home on Peachtree-st.

ROBBED OF A VALUABLE WATCH.

David Scott, of No. 1,017 Third-ave., was robbed of a Jules Jurgensen gold watch worth \$600 while returning on the steamboat Jesse Hoyt from Long Branch last night. Detective Kerwin, of the Seventh Police Precinct, who was on the boat, arrested two men who gave their names as Joseph Wilson and Henry Bergh.

EDITORS IN ASSEMBLY.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 19 .- The annual moeting of the State Editorial Association was held here to-night. Nearly all the papers published in the State

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

DAMAGED BY LIGHTNING.

BOSTON, July 19.—The ship Magelian, which was to proceed to Valparaiso, was struck by lightning at 2 p. m. The head of her foremast was shattered.

A SCHOONER ASHORE,
BOSTON, July 19.—The schooner Abbie C. Stubbs
ent ashore on Dogitsh Bar, Bass liver, South Yarmouth,
esterday. She will probably be got off to-day.

yesterday. She will probably be got of to-day.

MR. VAN VALKENBURGH'S BODY FOUND.

NYACK. N. Y., July 19.—The body of Allen Van
Valkenburgh, who was drowned off this place on Monday, was
tound at noon to-day. An inquest will be held here.

SUJCIDE OF A GERMAN.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., July 19.—A German political
refugee, named Carl Dahlmeyer, of Verden, Hanover, committed surcide at Keating, in this county, yesterday, by shooting
humself.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 19.—The moon-cloud discovered by John G. Jackson, of Hock-asen, on the Mare Clausum, on the night of May 12, was again observed by him on Monday night. A SCHOONER ASHORE.

BELLPORT, L. I., July 19.—The two-masted schooner little Teazer, Captain William Andrews, of New-Bedford, came ashore at 1 a. m. yesterday in a dense fog, bout a mile and a half to the eastward of smith's Point. No me lost.

SHOT BY A POLICE OFFICER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Officer Yager this morning arrested John Lamon alias Vaientine Horner, on suspicion of being a professional thief. Lamon broke away, and the officer shot him in the back. It is not thought that he can live.

A HEAVY STORM.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 19.—A heavy wind and rain storm passed over Columbia and the northern section of this county this after boon. In Columbia trees and signs were blown down. Persons were injured by flying objects.

A DUELLIST HELD FOR TRIAL.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 19.—Richard Garland, who shot and killed Joseph Addison, of Baltimore, in Lunenburg County, has week, has been released on \$1.000 ball. It is thought that he will be acquitted on the ground of self-defence.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

CONGRESSMAN SMALLS SEATED.

iby trlegard to the tribune.

Washington, July 19.—The Republican majority in the House has done another act of substantial justice. At 5 o'clock this afternoon George D. Tillman had ceased to occupy a place in that body which belonged to another man, and Robert Smalls, a colored man, who was chosen by a large majority of the people of the Vth South Carolina District to represent them in Congress, was admitted to the sent of which he has been so long unjustly deprived. The debate was opened this morning by Mr. Rivers of New Hampshire who made an excel-The debate was opened this morning by Mr. Briggs, of New-Hampshire, who made an excellent speech exposing the methods of fraud and violence to which the Bourbons resorted in order to suppress the voice of the majority. Mr. Atherton, of Ohio, a Democratic member of the Elections Committee, made a violent and pettifogging speech in favor of Tillman-a speech distinguished by lack of candor and cool disregard of the facts as disclosed by the testimony. Then Mr. Horr, of Michigan, came forward, and unrolled and placed on the clerk's desk, in full view of the House, a map in colors showing the "Dibble-try" of South Carolina by the Bourbon Legislature. This map Mr. Horr, with a walking stick as a pointer, began to describe, and his object lesson in the new political geography of the Palmetto State was both instructive and entertaining, although the Democrats by no means enshot and arrangements have been made to embark | joyed it, and declared that it had nothing to do with this contested election case. Mr. Horr was frequently interrupted by Atherton, Evins and other Democrats with assertions that the South Carolina gerrymandering was no worse than what the Republicans had been guilty of in Ohio, Pennsylvania and other States. Mr. Horr retorted that even the Democrats in Ohio had never been able to invent such a piece of villainy as this. Theirs was pure gerrymandering; this was pure villainy. Evins, of South Carolina became very much excited, and asserted, among other things, that Mr. Horr was in error in saving that election precincts had been divided, but Mr. Horr immediately showed that such was the case by reading from the new election law, passed after the redistricting of the State.

The speech of the day, however-for the Repubheans-was made by Tillman himself. He admitted that " the Caucasians of South Carolina had risen in their might" to overthrow the rule of a majority composed of "Barbarians"-as he phrased it. He warned the majority of the House that curses would "come home to roost," and that they would commit a great wrong when they "turned away a representative of the virtue, the intelligence and the wealth of South Carolina" in order to make a place for a man who only represents the choice of a majority of the voters. Several times did Mr. Tillman inform the House that he will be reelected next November. "I expect to come back here by a free election, as I came last time," he said. Mr. Tillman's new district contains a colored majority of nearly 5,000, but he assured the House that a great many of the colored men are Democrats. Some portions of Tillman's speech were very amusing and provoked repeated applause and laughter. Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, closed the debate in a very interesting speech which bore marks of careful preparation. Separate votes were taken on the resolutions declaring Tillman not elected and Smalls entitled to the seat. The first was adopted by a vote of 145 to 1, and the last by a vote of 141 to 5, among those who voted in the negative on the last resolution was Chairman Calkins, who holds that the election should be declared void and the seat vacant.

The tally clerk made a mistake in the footing of the vote on the first resolution, which was not discovered until after the vote had been announced. In announcing the vote on the second resolution the Speaker called at-tention to this fact, and said that he had directed his vote to be recorded. This gave the Democrats an opportunity to raise a clamor which they were not slow to do, denying the right of the Speaker to vote under the circumstances, a propo-sition which was absurd in view of the fact that his vote was needed to complete the quorum. Mr. Blackburn declared that the circk had falsified the record, and accordingly Chairman Calkins after-St. Louis, July 19.—At Springfield, Mo., yesterday the Greenback Convention of the XIIIth Congressional District renominated Ira S. Hazletine, the present Representative.

left the hall.

The case of Smith against Shelley of the IVth Alabana District was then taken up, the Democrats still refusing to vote. When Smalls responded for the first time to his name there was applause. The Smith-Shelly case is one which affords not the slightest ground for doubt that the contestee should be miserted.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO. TBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE.

WASHINGTON, July 19 .- Senator Beck's motion fixing the tax upon tobacco at 12 cents a pound was carried to-day by a vote of 29 to 26. The division was upon party lines, except in the case of Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Senator Kellogg, who voted affirmatively with the Democrats. The fate of the bill remains uncertain. If many of the Democratic amendments are carried, the Republicans will be compelled to vote against the bill, on the ground that it will not leave revenue enough to carry on the affairs of the Government. It is hardly prob-able that it will pass the House at this session, even if it passes the Senate.

OPPOSITION TO THE NAVAL BILL,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, July 19.—A spirited fight over the Naval Appropriation bill in the Senate is anticipated. The Naval Committee of the Senate has been ignored, the most important of its functions having been assumed by the Appropriations Committee, in considering and passing upon plans for the reorganization of the Navy. The plans formed part of the bill as it came from the House, and they were necessarily referred to the Appropriations Committee of the Senate. The Naval Committee of the Senate had plans for reorganization under consideration for a long time, but by this move-ment it is likely to have its work rendered nuga-

CHARGES NOT SUBSTANTIATED. REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT BRACKETT ON THE CONDUCT OF APPRAISER HOWARD. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 19 .- The report of Special Agent Brackett acquitting Appraiser Howard of the specific charges made against him, but expressing an opinion generally unfavorable to him as an officer, will hardly change his status before the Department. Complaints are heard in various branche of the Treasury Department that Mr. Howard has not mastered the details of his office, and is not naturally fitted for it. This feeling has existed for some time. No steps, however, have been taken toward his removal, and it is said that the appointment of ex-Senator Strahau was never considered in the Treasury Department. It is understood that no action will be taken at present. Ex-Senator Strahan came to Washington this morn-

ing and left this afternoon. The conclusions to which Mr. Brackett arrives in

his report are as follows:

The conclusions to which start has report are as follows:

In regard to the charge that Appraiser Howard received \$3,000 from George P. Webster, attorney, as a consideration for the reversal of his official decision as to the character of Apolinaris mineral water, the charge is without foundation.

In answer to the charge relative to a silk importation by E. Ludwig & Co., the action of the Appraiser was justified by the attending circumstances.

The charge that the Appraiser endeavored to coerce Assistant Appraiser William S. Headly into an improper classification of certain aniline dyes is disproved.

The charge that the Appraiser has been in the habit of frequently consulting with Mr. Webster with closed doors to such an extent as to cause a scandal in the Department, and that such action interfered with the business of importers, is not substantiated.

The charge that Appraiser Howard received from the Custom House a full month's pay, in the summer of 1830, in advance of his having carned it, is without foundation. He did receive that amount, but it was a loan from Mr. Beloner from his private resources. There has been no scandal in the Department resulting from stock transactions by the Appraiser and Assistant Appraiser.

Relative to the proper classification of certain straw

Appraiser.

Relative to the proper classification of certain straw braids imported by Rowe Brothers in which the Appraiser is alleged to have instructed Assistant Appraiser Hoyt to pass them at a lower rate of duty than was con-

FRAUDULENT INTERVIEWS. INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, July 19 .- "Interviews" with enator Miller upon New-York State politics, which have recently been printed in some of the New-York State papers, are "bogus." He has not submitted to any in-terviews upon State politics,

SPEAKER KEIFER'S CANDIDACY.

Washington, July 19 .- A correspondence Speaker Keifer, is published, bearing on reports that the former intends to contest the latter's renomination. General Kennedy says: "My candidacy depended this time entirely upon your own decision in the matter, and having decided yourself to be a candidate, I will stand out of your way and give you a clear field, so far as I am concerned, for an indorsement."

THE MISSION OF GENERAL BARRIOS. ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA AT

WASHINGTON-GENERAL GRANT'S VIEWS. WASHINGTON, July 19 .- General J. Rufine Barrios, President of the Republic of Guatemala, and his party, including Senor Don Fernando Cruz, Minister of State, arrived in this city at 6 a. m. to-day, and pro ceeded quietly to the Arlington Hotel. There was no station by Senor Montufar, the Guatemalan Minister. Official visits were exchanged to-day by Minister Cruz and Secretary Frelinghuysen. President Barrios and the members of his party will be formally received by

Senor Romero, Minister to the United States from the Republic of Mexico, has received a letter from General U.S. Grant, in reply to a communication asking the views of the latter with regard to the mission of Presi-

views of the latter with regard to the mission of President Barrios to this country. General Grant says:

In my judgment there is not the least ground for apprehension on account of his visit. He will unquestionably be received by the President and Secretary of State with great coursesy, as he ought to be as the representative of a neighboring Republic, but annexation of territory will have few advocaces, and the treatment by the press of the country of such a man as advocated interference in foreign countries, shows that any scheme of that kind would be extremely unpopular. As to our Government's interfering in the question of boundary between Mexico and Guatemala, I am sure there need not be any anxiety felt by Mexico. If Mexico and Guatemala should agree between themselves to refer any question between themselves to refer any question between themselves to refer any question between themselves to refer any account of course our Government would hear the statements of both parties and give its judgment in the matter referred to it. But even then, I do not suppose that the United States would do any more than to use its "good offices" to have the contending parties accept her decision; if either should leel inclined to reject the decision, I am not, of course, authorized to say a word for the Administration on this subject, but I am certain that I know the sentiment of the country on the question of amexation.

If the good offices of the United States could be used effectively to induce the Central American republies to consolidate into one, I have no doubt but it would do so; but then the request would have to come from all of them. Certainly the United States would not attempt occurred as to the decision of the Central American republies to consolidate into one, I have no doubt but it would do so; but then the request would have to come from all of them. Certainly the United States would not attempt occurred as to the decision of the presentatives to those countries as to the feeling of the people and offici dent Barrios to this country. General Grant says:

Washington, July 19 .- Secretary Chandler has received the following telegram from Lieutenant Harber, who was sent to Siberia last winter with Lieutenant Schentze to cooperate in the search for the mem bers of the Jeannette crew :

Secretary of Navy: Starting for Delta in schooners.
Party increased by Ensign Hunt and Bartlett. Will
search Delta and westward in July; eastward to Jana
and islands in August; will return in October if possible; otherwise will wait for snow in November. It is probable that the above telegram was written a Yakutsk on the Lena and that it bears the date of

irkutsk merely because the latter was the station from which it was telegraphed.

MINOR CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS. WASHINGTON, July 19.- Mr. Sewell sented in the Senate yesterday a communication from Brevet-Major-General McQuale, transmitting a resolution of the Society of the Fifth Army Corps at Detroit, asking that justice be done General Fitz John Porter On motion of Mr. Miller, of New-York, the House amend-

ment to the Senate bill for the sale of the old New-York Post Office site was concurred in. Senator Logan introduced to-day a bill making an ex ception for the provisions of the Anti-Chinese bill of vessels bringing Chinese passengers who merely wished to cross the continent on their way from other countries to the fr homes. The measure was discussed during the morning hour and was vigereusly defended by Senator Logan, but was not disposed of. He asks that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee and is evidently very much in carnest about it.

A motion by Mr. George to retain the stamp tax on bank caecks, drafts, orders and vouchers over \$100 in amount was rejected. ssels bringing Chinese passengers who merely wished

GENERAL BURNETT'S PENSION. Washington, July 19 .- The Secretary of the Interior has signed the certificates for pension in the case of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Ward B. Bur-nett, a disabled veteran of the Mexican War. The Secretary that all the moneys due under the terms of the law up to the present time should be paid, regardless of any legislation which Congress may enact for the disposition of similar cases in the future. The certificates will now be sent for recording to the Commissioner of Pensions, who will then forward them to the Pension Agent for settle ment.

THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL. Washington, July 19 .- The conference committee on the General Deficiency bill, at their meet ing to-day, reached an agreement upon all the points in controversy excepting the Senate amendment providing mileage for Senators who attended the special session of that body convened last October. On this amment no agreement could be reached, and the House ment to agreement could be reached, and the House conferees will probably report to that body to-morrow, asking for instructions on this point. All of the important Senate amendments, including that section creating a board of audit to settle the funeral expenses of President Garfield, were agreed to by the House

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 19 .- The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: William Hale, of Iowa, to be Governor of the Territor,

William Hale, of towa, to be develor of the Terriof Wroming.

J. Schuyier Crosby, of New-York, Governor of the Territory of Montana.

Wilson W. Hoover, of California, Associate Justice Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.

4 Poetmasters—Edmund Goodwin, at Curwinsville, Penn.;
Samuel J. Rowe, at Clearfield, Penn.; Josephine R.
Weimer, at Northumberland, Penn.; David A. Windsor, at
Alexandria. Va.; Charlies E. Deaver, at Lexington, Vs.;
Mrs. Ella L. Kempe, at Montevideo, Minn., and Charles
Caveire, at Pembina, Dakota.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 19, 1882. At the close of business to-day \$73,959,350 United States called bonds had been redeemed at the Treasury. Surgeon Purviance, of the Marine Hospital, has been ordered to proceed to Babylon, L. L., and examine the physical condition of the keepers of the life-saving sta-

Of the 15 per cent dividend recently declared in favor of the depositors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust of the depositors of the Company, about \$100,000 still remains uncalled for.
this amount \$12,000 belongs to depositors in the City New-York

The Conference Committee on the River and Harbor bill have disagreed upon the Senate amendment increase ing the Mississippi River appropriation of \$1,000,000 also upon the Hennepin and the Delaware Canal provisions, and upon the appropriation of half a million for the Potomac flats.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads decided to

postpone until December next further consideration of the bill to aid in improving the navigation of the Mississippi River, by constructing a levee from Memphis to the Yazov River in Mississippi, and to authorize the Memphis and New-Oricans Railroad Company to build ite road upon the levee. Postmaster-General Howe and First Assistant Post

master-General Hatton were on the floor of the Senate. to-day, and common rumor is unjust to them if they were not there to "lobby" for the reconsideration of the vote by which Lanning was yesterday rejected as postmaster at Penn Yan. Readers of The Tribune, who remember the interview between Senator Van Wyck and these two officials, will understand the kind of "influence" they would be naturally suspected to bring to bear upon Sen-stors.

William Williamson, who was arrested Monday night on the charge of larceny of a number of autograph let-tors from the files of the Attorney-General's office sev. eral years ago, while he was a clerk in that office, was Prosecuting Attorney Coyle said that he could not find that the prisoner had any opportunity to abstract these papers from the Department in the last three years, and the statute of limitations only going back that far, he would have to noile pros. the case. Willamson was re-leased, much to his surprise.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, July 19 .- In the French Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Goblet, Minister of the Interior and of Worship, replying to a Radical interpellation demanding the establishment of a central mayoralty for Paris, moved the order of the day pure and simple, which was rejected by a vote of 278 to 172. The Chamber adopted, by a vote of 218 to 176, an order of the day hostile to the creation of a central mayoralty. In consequence of these votes an urgent summons was issued for a Cabinet conneil.

The member who moved the interpellation quoted promises of the Government in favor of its object; therefore both votes were unfavorable to the Gov-

6 p. m.—It is stated in Paris that the Cabinet has

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"The report of the resignation of the Ministry has not yet been confirmed. A council of Ministers will be held to-morrow morning at the Elysse. It is considered probable that the difficulty will be satisfactorily solved."

LONDON, July 20.—The Daily Tetegraph's correspondent at Paris says it is not thought nikely that M. de Freyeinet will retire, but that possibly MM. Goblet and Humbert will.

The Daily New's dispatch from Paris states that M. de Freyeinet has piaced the resignations of himself and his colleagues in the hands of President Grévy. The latter urgently begged them to withdraw their resignations. There is not the slightest possibility that M. Gambetta will be summoned to form a Ministry. The mother of M. Gambetta died yesterday.

THE ARREARS OF RENT BILL. LONDON, July 19.—The statement that the Arrears of Rent bill had passed through the committee in the House of Commons on Monday night was an error. The committee yesterday disposed of all the original clauses of the bill. A new technical clause was then added, and on motion of Mr. Giadstone progress was reported. In the House to-day the bill passed through committee, and was reported to the House by a vote of 182 to 38. Some of the members of the House declared that Dr. Playfair, chairman of the committee, showed undue haste in putting the motion for a report.

PHASES OF THE IRISH AGITATION. LONDON, July 19 .- During the last three months 455 agrarian outrages have been committed in Ireland, not including cases of the sending of threaten-ing letters. Only thirteen persons have been convicted. A railway van containing a large number of military rifics and a quantity of ammunition has been broken into in Waterford, and the rifles and cartridges have been stolen.

THE IRISH DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT. DUBLIN, July 19 .- Colonel Brackenbury, Diector of the Criminal Investigation Department, in Ireland, has resigned that office and gone to London, on ac-count of a difference with Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieu tenant, who did not agree with him in allowing the po-lice to join secret societies in order to turn informers. Some new rules also promulgated by Colonel Bracken-bury offended the resident ungistrates, several of whom lately retired.

A GREAT FIRE IN SMYRNA. LONDON, July 19 .- A dispatch from Smyrna to the Central News Association says that a great fire has occurred there. The fire raged seven hours, and 1,400 houses were destroyed. Six thousand persons are homeess. One life was lost.

RAIN NEEDED IN THE WEST INDIES. KINGSTON, July 11 .- The great drouth which Kingston has experienced for the past two months is causing a scarcity of water. The outlook is alarming. The public health is good. The Island of Barbadees is also suffering for want of rain. There has been plenty of rain in Demerara and the sugar crop is likely to be the largest ever made.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO. dispatch from the City of Mexico was received here to dispated from the City of acknowns received here to-night: "We have had a very severe shock of earthquake here, lasting two minutes. The people went on their knees in the streets. Not much damage was done, but the buildings could not have stood much more rocking. The shock was felt for many miles around."

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 19, 1882. Alfred George King & Co., timber merchants, of London, have failed. Their liabilities are £90,000.

The rifle contest at Wimbledon for the Kolapore Cup was won by the home team, whose score was 536. The score of the Canadians was 520. Mr. Gibbs, of Glouces-

ter, one of the candidates for a place in the team going to America, won the Albert Jewel with a score of 67. A Berlin dispatch to The Morning Post says: "Colonel Philipopon, the late commander of the St. Peter and St. Paul Fort, who was accused of treating the Ninilists with undue leniency, and of participation in their conspiracy, has been sentenced to degradation from his rank and exile to Siberia."

HAVANA, July 19 .- The police have arrested six counterfeiters of coin, who were regularly established in a jewerry shop here. One member of the gang is in Spain. Large quantities of counterfeit silver dollars, half-dollars and quarter-dollars were seized. It is reported that much of this false coin is already in circulation in the interior.

TAKING OXALIC ACID.

Thomas Dowd, forty-five years old, living at Hoyt-st. and Hedges Alley, Newark, swallowed oxalic acid yesterday. Dr. Schureman used emetics and a stomach-pump, but at 11 o'clock last night Dowd was sinking. He has a wife and six children. He told the druggist that he wanted to use the acid on his boots.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEBRASKA. The steamship City of Nebraska, from Glas gow, arrived in this port at an early hour this morning.

She was detained for thirty hours on the Banks by dense for. FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

DROWNED IN PORTAGE RIVER.

HOUGHTON, Mich., July 19.—Three women and four men were out on the Portage River yesterday when the boat overturned, resulting in the drowning of Mrs. Joseph Blanchette and George Lacrosse and wife. Indians, happily in the vicinity, saved the others.

THE UTAH COMMISSION.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Ex-Senator Paddock arrived to-day, and the Utah Commissioners organized by electing ex-Secretary Ramsey permanent chairman and Mr. Pettigrew temporary secretary. They have transacted no business.

TICKET BROKERS IN COUNCIL.

BOSTON, July 19.—The Ticket Brokers' Association is in session to-day as the Hotel Brunswick, this being their lourth annual meeting.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 19.—The Commissioners met at noon, with Judge Underwood as temporary chairman, and adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE SCHUYLKILL NOT POISONED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Dr. Taylor to-day reported to the Board of Health the result of the analysis of the water of the Schujkill kilver. The investigation shows that the river was not poisoned.

PHILADELPHIA OIL EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA OIL EXCHANGE PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The new Oil Exchange gas opened in this city to-day. Several merchants and M. mitchell and Nicholas Mehler, representing the New-York Petroleum Exchange, were present.

Petroicum Exchange, were present.

WATER IN A PRESS-ROOM.

BOSTON, July 19.—The press-room of The Boston Journal, on Washington-st., was flooded during a very heavy thunder shower at 2p. m., but was freed by one of the city fire engines without much damage.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 19.—The army worm has ppeared in this vicinity in large numbers. Farms in somerat and swanness have suffered severely. In this city lawns on gardens have been considerably damaged.

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HEAVY STORM AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 19.—There was a heavy thunds storm here this afternoon. For half an hour rain fed in trents. The damage by water in the lower sections of the civili be very great. The rainfall is comprised at 1.28 inches YELLOW FEVER ON A BARK.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Dr. Robinson, Il Laurette physician, reported to the Board of Health to-dithat the bark Yannie H. Loring, from Matanzas, is detained because out of a crew of ten she lost four by yellow fever the voyage.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DUTIES OF THE RAILWAYS.

ARGUMENTS IN THE MANDAMUS PROCEED-INGS.

PLEAS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND MR. CONE-LING-WHAT WAS SAID FOR AND AGAINST A WRIT.

The argument in the mandamus pro against the railway companies to compel them to receive and transfer freight without unreasonable delay in accordance with their duties as common carriers, was coucluded yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Justice Haight. Attorney-General Russell spoke in behalf of the people and Roscoe Conkling for the companies. Persons approaching the Court House in the morning about 11 o'clock, were startled by a noise resembling the roar of many waters, which issued from all the windows of the building with equal force. They said to one another that the argument in the railway cases, which was started on Tuesday, bad at last got into full and loud motion. This was not true. The noise proceeded from the lungs of Assistant District-Attorney Requier, who was op-

posing before Justice Haight a stay of proceed-

ings in a criminal case,
Justice Haight held Chambers in one of the large trial-rooms of the Supreme Court, in order, it is supposed, to give the counsel in the railway cases a freer supply of fresh air, and more people an opportunity of hearing Mr. Conkling speak. The counsel for the people were seated at the bar for some time before there was any sign of the coming of the defendant's counsel. A few minutes after 11 o'clock ex-Judge Shipman was seen engaged in a hard struggle to force his way through the crowd to the seat which had been reserved for him. A few minutes later appeared just beneath the lintel of one of the doors Mr. Conkling's lofty head, on which ambrosial locks, like those adorning the front of Jove when that mighty monarch was wont to shake Olympus with his nod, were mostly wanting. Notwithstanding the change of rooms, both the Justice and the counsel to suffer greatly from the heat. Justice Haight at the opening of the argument fanned himself vigorously with a five-cent fan, but as the argument went on the movements of his weary arms became weaker until they stopped altogether. The Attorney-General during his speech mopped his face in his usual quiet, self-possessed manner, and sat down in pretty good condition.
When Mr. Conkling had finished his linen was in a sad condition. But he himself appeared to be as vigorous as when he began, although

he had spoken three hours and a half. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S ARGUMENT. Attorney-General Russell began his argument at twenty minutes after 11 o'clock. He remarked that he was somewhat embarrassed in what he had to say, in view of the novel manner in which the other side had presented the case, and secured a ruling from the Court giving them the right both to open and close. Notwithstanding the sneers and criticisms of counsel who had opened the argument, he wanted to say that the application had the approval of his conscience and the favor of his official responsibility. When counsel said that the Attorney-General would be better employed framing indictments against the men who were seeking to secure an advance in wages of 3 cents an hour he would remind the gentleman that he had grossly misread the law if he conceived that to be the Attorney-General's duty under the circumstances. He gave notice that he should claim that the respondents had practically submitted the case on its merits; had practically admitted the facts; and that there was no power in the Court to allow further time to contest the question of fact. It would be a question purely of favor with the Court, which His Honot would not grant to defeat the merits of the case and the value of the relief to be obtained.

He had heard the remarkable statement made that the application was directed against widows and orphans—the stockholders of the corporation. It was the first time that he had heard Vanderbilt and Jewett called orphans; and if it were true, as stated by counsel, that an anenymous Justice of an anonymous court had denominated the application a farce, it was probable that these two men would play in it the parts of the "Two Orphans."

LEGAL DUTIES OF THE CORPORATIONS. criticisms of counsel who had opened the argument,

LEGAL DUTIES OF THE CORPORATIONS. Mr. Russell then applied himself to a discussion of the legal duties toward the public, of the defendant corporations. The act which created them and regulated their conduct expressly signified, I that they were created for public use; and that

regulated their conduct expressly signified, he said, that they were created for public use; and that they might have the power to exercise their duties toward the public, the State had delegated to them part of its authority—the right of eminent domain. These rights were not paramount, but correlative with their public duties. Counsel had also said that no man could tell the damage which the freight blockade had inflected upon the commerce of New-York, and that the Court would have to appoint a commission to discover it. That was the very reason of the application—there was no other adequate relief. Counsel had criticised the complainants' statement of the case, and expressed asionishment that the arlusion to the strike had been introduced. If it had not been, there would have been sharp criticism of the Attorney-General for presenting an exparte and unfair case. The railroads had confessed that suce June 16 they had practically refused to receive and deliver freight, and admitted that their refusal had worked great detriment to the commerce of New-York; but then had remarked, as a man had done in this city a few years ago, within a monument to whom the counsel and court were then sitting. "What are you going to do about it?"

They said that there remained the right of individual action for every offense. Suppose that the railroads had refused to carry passengers; cach man so refused would then have redress by action for damages. That was their broad conception of the adequacy of the relief which the courts of this imperial State afforded. They claimed to have taken the goods at simppers' risk, and they compelled the merchants of this city to submit to an added clause to the bills of lading placing the risk upon the simpers. If nothing else did so, this coercion would furnish justification for the writ prayed for.

THE COMPANIES' EXCUSSES NOT GOOD.

"Thirdly," continued the Attorney-General, "is

THE COMPANIES' EXCUSES NOT GOOD. "Thirdly," continued the Attorney-General, " is their excuse for the non-discharge of their duties a good one? What is it? Simply this, The New-York Central has 500 men, and the Erie the same number, who are engaged in the occupation of freight-handling, which in the occupation of freight-handling, which requires a certain degree of skill. These men did what? They simply said: 'You wealthy corporations have seen fit to increase the tariff on West-bound freight to \$2.20 per ton. You are hiring us for 17 cents an hour by the hour, not by the day. At the advance in the cost of living, these are starvation wages. Give us the one-two-hundred and-twentieth part of your income per ton.' That is all. And this is the confederation and combination of terror so eloquently talked about on the other side. The fact that these men were willing to quit and go so long without work—to see their own suffer—presumptively proves the justice of their claim, and it is simply the pride and lust of gain of these corporations which influence them to refuse this demand."

Discussing further the question relative to be a

inst of gain of these corporations which influence them to refuse this demand."

Discussing further the question relative to the strikers, Mr. Russell said that he had yet to hear of one instance in which they had gone one step beyond their legal rights, and he quoted from two cases to show the legality of combinations of workingmen to effect an increase of wages. In one which arose here, Chief-Justice Daly had permitted the Master Stevedores' Association to collect a penalty lof \$10 assessed against a member for working for less than the agreed rate per hour. They were also expressly permitted to combine by statute in this State. From Bagstock against Eric Railroad Company, 20 New-York, 48; ex rel. Green against the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, 58New-York, 152, he argued that railroad companies were responsible for failures to perform daties notwithstanding embarrassment by strikes or loss of right through their own default. If the Eric Railroad, through its own default, negligence or lack of trains had lost the power to transport freight, that was no excuse. In answer to the claim of the respondents that they might exercise discretion, he said that they everlooked the tact that this was not a question of discrimination in the handling of goods but a failure to transport freight at all.

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THE FORM OF THE WRIT.

Shortly before the close of the Atterney-General's argument the Court indulged in a brief colloquy with him concerning the wording of the writ of mandamus, should it issue. Justice Haight asked if it would not be necessary to have the writ defi-nite in its form, inasmuch as disobedience to it would be punishable as contempt.

The Attorney-General suggested that the remond-